stood, that those of the "States lately in rebellion," which ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, would thereby qualify themselves for full restoration in the Union. Tennessee, where a faction of the Union party hostile to President Johnson had gained the ascendency, did so and was accordingly fully restored by the admission to their seats in Congress of its Senators and Representatives. The full restoration of the other late rebel States would probably have been expedient in the same way, had they followed the example of Tennessee. But President Johnson, as became publicly known in one or two instances, obstinately dissuaded them from doing so, and the fight went on. He also vetoed a second Freedmen's Bureau Bill in which some of the provisions he had objected to in his veto of the first were remedied. But things had now come to such a pass between Congress and the President that his veto messages were hardly considered worth listening to, but were promptly overruled by two-thirds votes in each House almost without debate.

Under such circumstances the Congressional election of 1866 came on. The people were to pronounce judgment between the President and Congress. The great quarrel had created excitement so intense as to affect men's balance of mind. About the time of the assembling of Congress Mr. Preston King of New York (the same rotund gentleman

with whom in the National Convention of 1860 I conducted
Mr. Ashmun to the chair), who had been a Senator of the
United States and had been appointed Collector of Customs
by President Johnson, committed suicide by jumping into the
North River from a ferry boat in New York harbor. He had
been a Republican of the radical type, and when he took the
office he supposed the President to be of the same mind; but
Mr. Johnson's course distressed him so much that he became